

Application No.: 10/065,183

Docket No.: JCLA7802

**REMARKS****Present Status of the Application**

Claims 1-21 remain pending in the present application of which claims 1-2, 9-10, 12 and 16 have been amended, and claims 20-21 have been newly added, for more explicitly describing the claimed invention. It is believed that no new matter adds by way of the amendments to claim or otherwise to the application. For at least the following reasons, Applicants respectfully submit claims 1-21 are in proper condition for allowance and reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested.

**Discussion of Objections to Abstract of the Disclosure**

*The Office Action objected to the Abstract of the disclosure because the information is repeated. Correction is required.*

In response thereto, Applicants would like to thank the Examiner for pointing out the informality and accordingly amended the abstract of the disclosure. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

**Discussion of the claim rejection under 35 USC 102**

*The Office Action rejected claim 2 under 35 USC 102(e) as being anticipated by Aufderheide et al. (US-6,587,097, hereinafter Aufdeheide).*

Applicants respectfully disagree and would like to point out that Aufderheide cannot anticipate claim 2 because Aufderheide substantially fails to teach or disclose a contact layer

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(202) comprising an ultra-violet resisting layer capable of shielding or absorbing the ultra-violet rays, instead Aufderheide substantially teaches or discloses a flex comprised of relatively non-conductive material such as plastic, polyester, polyethylene terephthalate or PET or soda-lime glass (please see col. 5, lines 40-45).

Furthermore, Aufderheide teaches or discloses that the flex may be further coated with a decorative covering (col. 5, lines 51-52 and also the flex may be subjected to a surface treatment for providing electromagnetic shield, electrostatic shield, electromagnetic interference or EMI shield, electro discharge or ESD shield, electro-magnetic pulse or EMP shield functions. Therefore, it is clear that Aufderheide substantially fails to teach or disclose a contact layer with ultra-violet resistant layer capable of shielding or absorbing the ultra-violet rays, and therefore Aufderheide cannot possibly anticipate claim 2 in this regard.

Furthermore, most importantly, Aufderheide NOT ONLY fails to mention the ultra-violet shielding function BUT ALSO substantially fails to recognize the problems of exposure of the display panel to ultra-violet rays that the present inventors propose to resolve by providing a touch panel with ultra-violet resisting capability.

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For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 2 patently define over Aufderheide, and therefore should be allowed. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the above rejections is respectfully requested.

**Discussion of the claim rejection under 35 USC 103**

*The Office Action rejected claims 1-9, 11-18 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Aufderheide in view of Kinoshita et al. (US-6,300,594, hereinafter Kinoshita).*

Applicants respectfully disagree and would like to point out that the independent claim 1, as amended, is directed to a display device structure comprising at least [at least the transparent substrate or the contact layer is capable of resisting ultra-violet rays]. The advantage of the above functionality is that at least the exposure of the core components of the display device to the ultra-violet rays can be effectively reduced so that the ultra-violet sensitive core components of the display device can be effectively protected. As substantially discussed above that because Aufderheide NOT ONLY fails to mention the ultra-violet shielding function BUT ALSO substantially fails to recognize the problems of exposure of the display panel to ultra-violet rays that the present inventors propose to resolve by providing a touch panel with ultra-violet resisting capability, and therefore even though the Examiner relied upon Kinoshita to disclose a transparent substrate, a first transparent electrode and a second transparent electrode, still Kinoshita cannot possibly cure the specific deficiencies of Aufderheide for at least the reasons discussed above. Therefore no combination of Aufderheide and Kinoshita in a manner suggested

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by the Examiner can possibly teach, suggest disclose every features of the claimed invention.

Thus, Aufderheide and Kinoshita fail to teach each and every features of the proposed amended independent claim 1.

Furthermore, because the proposed amended independent claim 10, and newly added proposed independent claims 20 and 21 also recites feature that are similar to claim 1, therefore claims 10, 20 and 21 also patently define over Aufderheide and Kinoshita for at least the same reasons as substantially discussed above.

Claims 2-8 and 11-18, which depend from Claims 1 and 10, directly or indirectly, are also patentable over Aufderheide and Kinoshita, at least because of their dependency from an allowable base claim.

For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that claims 1-9, 11-18, 20 and 21 patently define over Aufderheide and Kinoshita, and therefore should be allowed. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the above rejections is respectfully requested.

*2. The Office Action rejected claim 19 under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Aufderheide in view of Kinoshita as applied to claims 1-9, 11-18 above and in further view of Wang et al. (US-6,300,594, hereinafter Kinoshita).*

Applicants respectfully disagree and would like to point out that even though the Examiner relied upon Wang to disclose a double-sided tap, still Wang cannot possibly cure the deficiencies of Aufderheide and Kinoshita for at least the reason as substantially discussed above. Therefore,

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Applicants respectfully submit that claim 19 also patently define over Aufderheide, Kinoshita and Wang for at least the same reasons discussed above., Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

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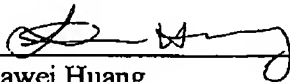
CONCLUSION

For at least the foregoing reasons, it is believed that all the pending claims 1-21 of the present application patentably define over the prior art and are in proper condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference would expedite the examination of the above-identified patent application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

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